

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
BOSTON DIVISION

SIMON J. DENENBERG, TRUSTEE of the
SARAH L. ROSS TRUST, derivatively on
behalf of the PUTNAM U.S. GOVERNMENT
INCOME TRUST and the "PUTNAM FUNDS"¹

Plaintiff

v.

PUTNAM INVESTMENT MANAGEMENT,
INC., PUTNAM INVESTMENT
MANAGEMENT, LLC, PUTNAM
MANAGEMENT TRUST, PUTNAM LLC
d/b/a PUTNAM INVESTMENTS, PUTNAM
INVESTMENTS TRUST and MARSH &
McLENNAN COMPANIES INC.,
OMID KAMSHAD, JUSTIN M. SCOTT,
LAWRENCE J. LASSER, WILLIAM H.
WOLVERTON, JAMESON ADKINS BAXTER,
CHARLES B. CURTIS, JOHN A. HILL,
RONALD J. JACKSON, PAUL L. JOSKOW,
ELIZABETH T. KENNAN, JOHN H.
MULLIN, III, ROBERT E. PATTERSON,
GEORGE PUTNAM, III, A.J. SMITH,
W. THOMAS STEPHENS, and
W. NICHOLAS THORNDIKE

Defendants

and

the PUTNAM U.S. GOVERNMENT INCOME
TRUST FUND and the PUTNAM FUNDS

Nominal Defendants

NO.

04 CV 10219 RWZ

MAGISTRATE JUDGE

Bowler

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

RECEIPT # 53505
AMOUNT \$ 150
SUMMONS ISSUED 25
LOCAL RULE 4.1 _____
WAIVER FORM _____
MCF ISSUED _____
BY DPTY. CLK. 28
DATE 1-30-04

DERIVATIVE COMPLAINT

¹ A list of the "Putnam Funds" is attached to this Derivative Complaint ("Complaint") as Exhibit A.

The Plaintiff, Simon J. Denenberg, Trustee of the Sarah L. Ross Trust, derivatively on behalf of the Putnam U.S. Government Income Trust and each of the Putnam Funds hereby complains against the Defendants as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction over this action pursuant to Section 44 of the Investment Company Act of 1940 (“Investment Company Act”), 15 U.S.C. § 80a-43; Section 214 of the Investment Advisers Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. §80b-14; Section 27 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”), 15 U.S.C. §78aa; and 28 U.S.C. § 1331.

2. This Court also has supplemental jurisdiction, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), over the state law claims asserted herein, because they arise out of and are part of the same case or controversy as the federal claims alleged.

3. Venue is proper in this judicial district because some or all of the Defendants conduct business in this district and some of the wrongful acts alleged herein took place or originated in this district. The Putnam Defendants (see below) are headquartered in Boston, Massachusetts.

4. In connection with the acts and practices alleged herein, Defendants directly or indirectly used the mails and instrumentalities of interstate commerce, including, but not limited to, the mails, interstate telephone communications, and the facilities of the national securities markets and national securities exchanges.

PARTIES

Plaintiff

5. Plaintiff Simon J. Denenberg, Trustee of the Sarah L. Ross Trust (“Plaintiff”), is a resident of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. As Trustee, he owns in excess of 9,000 shares in the Putnam U.S. Government Income Trust which he has owned at all times relevant to the Complaint and which he continues to own.

Putnam Defendants

6. The Putnam Defendants (“Putnam” or “Putnam Defendants”) defined in this paragraph 6 are the companies in the chain of companies and trusts that manage and advise the Putnam Funds.

(a) Defendant Putnam Investment Management LLC (“Putnam Management” or the “Advisor”) is one of America’s oldest and largest money management firms which had over \$164 Billion in assets from more than 13 million shareholders under management as of December 31, 2002. Putnam Management serves as the investment manager for the Putnam Funds. Putnam Management is registered as an investment advisor under the Investment Advisers Act and managed and advised the Putnam Funds at all times relevant to this Complaint.

(b) Defendant Putnam Management Trust is a Massachusetts business trust and the 100% owner of Putnam Management.

(c) Defendant Putnam LLC, which generally conducts business under the name Putnam Investments, is the owner of Defendant Putnam Management Trust which is in turn owned by Defendant Putnam Investments Trust.

7. The Putnam Defendants are organized under Massachusetts law with their principal place of business at One Post Office Square, Boston, Massachusetts 02109. The Putnam Defendants are all direct or indirect subsidiaries of Defendant Marsh & McLennan Companies, Inc. (see below).

8. Defendant Marsh & McLennan Companies Inc. ("MMCI") is a publicly owned Delaware company, trading on the New York Stock Exchange. MMCI's operating subsidiaries include insurance brokers, investment managers and Putnam. MMCI is the ultimate parent of the Putnam Defendants. It has its principal place of business in New York City.

Individual Defendants

9. Defendant Justin M. Scott ("Scott"), a resident of Marblehead, Massachusetts, was a Putnam Fund manager. Scott joined Putnam in 1988, and was managing director and chief investment officer of the International Equities Group for Putnam until he was fired by Putnam on October 24, 2003.

10. Defendant Omid Kamshad ("Kamshad"), a resident of Weston, Massachusetts, was a Putnam Fund manager. Kamshad joined Putnam in 1996 and served as managing director and chief investment officer of the International Core Equity Group for Putnam until he was fired by Putnam on October 24, 2003. Kamshad's immediate superior at Putnam was Scott.

11. Defendant Lawrence J. Lasser ("Lasser"), a resident of this district, was the former CEO of the Adviser until he was forced to resign on November 3, 2003. Lasser had been employed by the Putnam Defendants for 33 years rising to the position of CEO of the Adviser where his duties included supervisory trading in the Putnam Funds. When Lasser was fired, his retirement package was estimated at \$31 million.

12. Defendant William H. Wolverton ("Wolverton"), a resident of this district, is the General Counsel of the Advisor. Wolverton's duties included overseeing compliance by the Putnam Defendants with the Putnam Fund's' rules as well as the laws and regulations of governmental authorities. According to the November 14, 2003 *Wall Street Journal*, Massachusetts authorities are investigating Wolverton's personal Putnam Funds accounts for short term trading and considering a civil fraud charges against him.

13. The defendants described in paragraphs 9 through 12 above are referred to as the “Individual Defendants.”

Trustee Defendants

14. The individuals named below are each Trustees of the Board of Trustees (“Trustees”) for the Putnam Investment Trust (“Trust”).

- (a) Jameson Adkins Baxter
- (b) Charles B. Curtis
- (c) John A. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Trustees
- (d) Ronald J. Jackson
- (e) Paul L. Joskow
- (f) Elizabeth T. Kennan
- (g) John H. Mullin, III
- (h) Robert E. Patterson
- (i) George Putnam, III, President of Board of Trustees
- (j) A.J. Smith
- (k) W. Thomas Stephens
- (l) W. Nicholas Thorndike
- (m) Lawrence J. Lasser: (see paragraph 11 above). The Defendants

described in this paragraph 14 are referred to as the “Trustees.”

15. These Trustees are the Trustees of each of the 101 Putnam Funds.

16. The Trustees are responsible for protecting the interests of Putnam shareholders, for general oversight of each Putnam Funds’ business, and for assuring that “each fund is managed in the best interest of shareholders.” See <http://www.putnam.com/individual/content/a/a5/.htm>. Defendant George Putnam, III was quoted in Bloomberg News on January

13, 2004 as saying that Putnam did not understand the seriousness of its market-timing problem, but the Trustees too failed to apprehend the seriousness or the impact of market-timing.

17. The Trustees retained Putnam Management to make investment decisions for the Putnam Funds.

18. During the relevant time period, the Trustees met monthly (except August) for a two day period to review the operations of the various Putnam Funds. These meetings are intended to “ensure that each fund’s performance is reviewed in detail *at least twice a year.*” *Id.* (emphasis supplied). Each Trustee is paid fees estimated at above \$200,000 per year. The Trustees also are entitled to receive a retirement benefit after five years of service as a trustee in an amount equal to one-half the average annual compensation paid to the Trustee for the last three years prior to retirement. The benefit is paid for life or for a time period equal to the number of years of service. In addition, the retirement benefit includes a death benefit guaranteeing the payment of lesser of ten years or total years of service.

19. Trustees serve for an indefinite term - until death, age 72 *or removal.*

Nominal Defendants

20. Nominal Defendant the Putnam International Equity Fund is a Massachusetts Business Trust operating as a mutual fund with assets held in trust by the Trustees and with Putnam Management as its Advisor. Putnam International Equity Fund is an open end management investment company that invests 80% of its assets in equities outside the United States.

21. Nominal Defendants the Putnam Funds is a family of mutual funds comprising the fifth largest of such fund families in the United States. The Putnam Funds invest in equity and debt securities of domestic and foreign entities allowing the smaller investor to diversify his or her investment portfolio through the selection.

22. The defendants described in paragraphs 9-12 are referred to as the “Individual Defendants.” The defendants described in paragraphs 20-21 are described as the Nominal Defendants. The defendants described in paragraphs 14 are sometimes described as the “Trustee Defendants.” The Defendants together are described as “Defendants.”

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

23. This derivative action is brought to recover damages for injuries to the Putnam International Fund and each of the Putnam Funds caused by the Defendants’ breaches of fiduciary duty and unlawful and manipulative trading activities and devices in the Putnam Funds which operated as a fraud and deceit on the Plaintiff and the Nominal Defendants (hereafter together “Plaintiff”) and caused harm to the Plaintiff.

Fiduciary Duty

24. Each of the Putnam Defendants and the Trustee Defendants owed to the Putnam Funds and their shareholders the fiduciary duties of loyalty, candor and fair dealing, and under the Investment Company Act, owed the duty to refrain from charging or collecting excess compensation or other payments for services in order to preserve the funds’ property and assets, the duty not to place their own financial interests above those of the Putnam Funds and their shareholders, and the duty of full and candid disclosure of all material facts thereto.

25. Each of the Putnam Defendants owed to the Putnam Funds and their shareholders the fiduciary duty not to engage in deceptive contrivances or schemes, acts or transactions or courses of business that operate as a fraud on the Putnam Funds and their shareholders.

26. Each of the Putnam Defendants owed to the Putnam Funds and their shareholders the duty of care, not to waste corporate or fund assets paying excess fees and expenses.

27. In response to the scandal attendant upon the acts of Defendants described in this Complaint, on November 14, Putnam Investments took out a full page in *The Wall Street Journal* promising, “We will restore accountability, integrity and confidence” (emphasis supplied).

Manipulative Devices

28. Like all other mutual funds, the Putnam Funds' shares are valued once a day, at 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time, following the close of the financial markets in New York. The price, known as the Net Asset Value ("NAV"), reflects the closing prices of the securities that comprise a particular fund's portfolio plus the value of any uninvested cash that the fund manager maintains for the fund. Thus, although the shares of a mutual fund are bought and sold all day long, the price at which the shares trade does not change during the course of the day. Orders placed any time up to 4:00 p.m. are priced at that day's NAV, and orders placed after 4:01 p.m. are priced at the next day's NAV. This practice, to price orders at the next day's NAV, is known as "forward pricing," and has been required by law since 1968.

29. Late Trading. Because of forward pricing, mutual funds are susceptible to a manipulative practice known as "late trading." Late trading is the unlawful practice of allowing some investors to purchase mutual fund shares after 4:00 p.m. at that day's NAV, even though such after-hours trades should be priced at the next day's NAV. Late traders seek to take advantage of events that occur after the close of trading on any given day, while purchasing shares of mutual funds at prices that do not take those events into consideration. For example, if a mutual fund invests in the stock of a particular company that announces positive results at 5:00 p.m. after the close of trading, a late trader gets to buy shares of that mutual fund at the 4:00 p.m. price, which does not reflect the favorable information. When trading opens the next day, the price of the affected company's stock will rise, causing the fund's NAV to rise. The late trader can either hold onto his mutual fund shares, acquired at yesterday's cheaper price, or sell those shares and realize an immediate profit.

30. “Late trading can be analogized to betting today on yesterday’s horse races.”² The late trader’s arbitrage profit comes dollar-for-dollar out of the mutual fund that the late trader buys. When the late trader redeems his shares and claims his profit, *the mutual fund manager has to either sell stock, or use cash on hand -- stock and cash that used to belong in the fund --* to give the late trader his gain. The late trader’s profit is revenue withheld from the shareholders and the mutual fund. The forward pricing rule was enacted precisely to prevent this kind of abuse. See 17 C.F.R. §270.22c-1(a).

31. Market Timing. Another manipulative practice used by Defendants to exploit mutual fund pricing is known as “timing,” which involves short-term “in-and-out” trading of mutual fund shares. One timing scheme is “time zone arbitrage,” which takes advantage of the fact that some funds use “stale” prices to calculate NAV. These prices are “stale” because they do not necessarily reflect the “fair value” of such securities as of the time the NAV is calculated. A typical example is a U.S. mutual fund that invests in Japanese companies. Because of the time zone difference, the Japanese market closes at 2:00 a.m. New York time. When the NAV is calculated at 4:00 p.m. in New York, it is based upon market information that is fourteen hours old. If there have been positive market moves during the New York trading day that will cause the Japanese market to rise when it opens later, the stale Japanese prices will not reflect the price change and the fund’s NAV will be artificially low. Put another way, the NAV does not reflect the true current market value of the stocks held by the fund. On such a day, a trader who buys the Japanese fund at the “stale” price is virtually assured of a profit that can be realized the next day by selling. By “timing” the fund, an investor seeks to earn repeated profits in a single mutual fund.

32. Another “timing” scheme is “liquidity arbitrage.” Under this scheme, a trader seeks to take advantage of stale prices in certain infrequently traded investments, such as high-

² *State of New York v. Canary Capital Partners et al.*, Supr. Ct. of N.Y., Complaint ¶ 10.

yield bonds or the stock of small capitalization companies. The fact that such securities may not have traded for hours before the 4:00 p.m. closing time can render the fund's NAV stale, and thus open it to being timed.

33. The device of "timing" is inconsistent with and inimical to the purpose for mutual funds as long-term investments. Mutual Funds are designed for buy-and-hold investors, and are therefore the preferred investment instruments for many retirement and savings accounts. Nonetheless, certain investors attempt to make quick in-and-out trades in order to exploit the inefficiency of mutual fund pricing. The effect of "timing" is to artificially increase the frequency of transactions in a mutual fund, and consequently *increase the fund's transaction costs* substantially above what would be incurred if only buy-and-hold investors were trading in the fund's shares. *The increased transaction costs, as well as additional capital gains taxes, reduces the assets of the fund and in turn its NAV.*

34. Because of the harm timing can cause, honest fund managers often seek to minimize the disruptive impact of timers by keeping cash on hand to pay out the timers' profits without having to sell stock. However, these efforts to counter the ill effects of "timing" on their funds do not eliminate the practice, they only reduce it. Indeed, one recent study estimated that U.S. mutual funds lose \$4 billion per year to timers. See Eric Zitzewitz, Who Cares About Shareholders? Arbitrage-Proofing Mutual Funds (October 2002) 35, available at: <http://faculty-gsb.stanford.edu/zitzewitz/Research/arbitrage1002.pdf>.

35. Fund managers have the power simply to reject timers' purchases. Many funds have also instituted short-term trading fees ("early redemption fees") that effectively wipe out the arbitrage that timers exploit. Typically, these fees go directly into the affected fund to reimburse it for the costs of short term trading. *These fees can be waived or avoided if the fund managers are, as here, assisting the timer or doing the timing.*

Directed Commissions

36. Mutual fund companies like Putnam frequently “reward” brokers who sell more of the Funds’ products by directing stock trading business to those brokerage firms, a practice known in industry as “directed commissions.” These directed commissions create a conflict of interest to keep fund expenses down of the mutual fund shareholders and of the funds and the interests to sell more funds of the Putnam Defendants who calculate their compensation on the amount of assets under management.

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

37. The Individual Defendants perpetrated manipulative schemes on the Putnam Funds, or, failed in their duties to detect and contain the manipulative schemes, from at least from 1998 to October 3, 2003. The schemes violated the Putnam Fund managers’ fiduciary duties to the Putnam Funds and their shareholders but gained the managers substantial profits, fees and other income.

38. While each mutual fund is sold separately and managed separately, Putnam runs all of the funds. The portfolio managers are all employees of Putnam and Putnam (and in turn the managers) makes its profit from fees it charges the funds for financial advice and other services. Such fees are charged as a percentage of the assets in the fund.

Portfolio Managers’ Market Timing

39. The Putnam Funds are designed to be long-term investments and are structured to discourage market-timing. The majority of funds are sold to investors as “no-load” with no initial sales commissions or fees but with a back end percentage charge called a deferred sales charge (in varying amounts) if the investment is sold before the close of a fixed holding period.

40. Investors are permitted, however, to exchange fund shares for another Putnam fund of the same class (*i.e.*, A, B, C, etc.) at NAV without incurring the deferred sales charge.

The 2002 prospectus for the Putnam International Equity Fund states, in language typical of the prospectuses of all of the Putnam Funds states

The exchange privilege is not intended as a vehicle for short-term trading. Excessive exchange activity may interfere with portfolio management and have an adverse effect on all shareholders. In order to limit excessive exchange activity and otherwise to promote the best interests of the fund, the fund imposes a redemption fee of 1.00% of the total exchange amount (calculated at market value) on exchanges of shares held less than 90 days. The fund also reserves the right to revise or terminate the exchange privilege, limit the amount or number of exchanges or reject any exchange. The fund into which you would like to exchange may also reject your exchange. These actions may apply to all shareholders or only to those shareholders whose exchanges Putnam Management determines are likely to have a negative effect on the fund or other Putnam funds. Consult Putnam Investor Services before requesting an exchange.

41. The Individual Defendants had access to non-public information concerning current portfolio holdings, valuations and intended transactions for the Putnam Funds they managed. Beginning in at least 1998, Scott, as managing director and chief investment officer of Putnam's International Equities Group, and Omid Kamshad, as managing director and chief investment officer of Putnam International Core Equity Group, engaged in repeated short-term trading or market timing of Putnam Funds in their personal accounts. Scott continued such trading through 2000, Kamshad until 2003.

42. The Individual Defendants' short-term trading was in the same Putnam Funds over which they had decision-making authority and responsibility and about which they had current non-public information.

43. In 2000 the Individual Defendants were confronted by their superiors at Putnam and warned about their trading activity, but neither ceased short-term trading. The controls imposed on them by their Putnam superiors were minimal or ineffective and in-turn ignored by

the Individual Defendants. Finally in October 2003, after the industry-wide mutual fund scandal had dominated the financial pages of the newspapers for months, and after an employee from the Putnam call center reported the Individual Defendants to Massachusetts regulators, Putnam fired the Individual Defendants (as well as certain other “unnamed” portfolio managers).

44. On October 28, 2003 the Securities and Exchange Commission filed an action (“SEC Action”³) in the United States District Court against the Individual Defendants alleging violations of Sections 206(1) and (2) of the Investment Advisors Act and seeking the disgorgement of all profits plus civil penalties for the same actions that are alleged in this Complaint.

45. The SEC Action alleges that Kamshad engaged in at least 38 “round trip”⁴ trades in Putnam Funds between 1998 and 2003, including four funds that he managed and that this trading was permitted by Putnam even though senior Putnam executives had learned of large and frequent movement of Putnam Funds by Kamshad as early as 2000. The SEC Action also alleges that Scott engaged in 35 “round trips” in Putnam Funds, including funds he was managing during the relevant time period, and that on at least 12 consecutive days he bought and sold millions of dollars worth of shares for hundreds of thousands in profits.

46. The SEC has also instituted and quickly settled, on November 13, 2002, an administrative proceeding against Putnam arising out of the Individual Defendants’ illegal activities,⁵ which are the same activities as alleged in this Complaint. The SEC settlement will require that employees of the Putnam Funds who purchase Putnam Funds will be subject to a specific extended holding period. The SEC settlement also put in place some measures designed

³ *Securities and Exchange Commission v. Scott and Kamshad*, Civ. A. No. 03-12082 (U.S.D.C., D.MA, October 28, 2003)

⁴ A “round trip” is a trade in which the shareholder bought and then sold mutual funds. *Id.* at n.1.

to assure the future independence of the Trustee Defendants. No monetary penalty was fixed by the SEC settlement although the Putnam Defendants admitted liability (leaving damages open for a later penalty phase). According to the few public reports on the penalties contemplated, Defendants will pay back the “improper profits” made by employees, which is (or may be) the measure of the loss to investors.

47. By December 2003, 15 employees - most unidentified - had left the firm.

Favored Customers’ Market Timing

48. On the same day the SEC Action was filed, the Massachusetts Securities Division filed an Administrative Complaint⁶ (“MA Complaint”) against Putnam and the Individual Defendants seeking an order of disgorgement of illegal profits plus a fine. The MA Complaint alleges that the Individual Defendants and Putnam allowed participants in the 401(K) retirement plan for the Boilermakers Local Lodge No. 5 of New York (“Plan”), a Plan administered by Putnam, to time the funds in their Plan between 2000-2003.

49. The MA Complaint alleges that through these timing activities at least 28 Plan participants placed between 150-500 trades in the period between 2000-2003 and that one individual made *\$1 million for his retirement account* by market timing the Putnam International Voyager fund in his 401(K). In fact, trading by these favored Plan participants became so frequent, that the hours between 3:00 P.M. and 4:00 P.M. were nicknamed the “boilermaker hour” at Putnam’s Norwood, Massachusetts office.

50. In December 2003, Putnam took the unusual step of “firing” the Boilermakers Local Lodge No. 5 as a client.

⁵ *In the Matter of Putnam Investment Management LLC*, Administrative Proceeding File No. 3-11317, U.S. Securities Exchange Commission.

⁶ *In the Matter of Putnam Investment Management, Inc., Putnam Investment Management LLC, Omid Kamshad, Justin Scott*, Docket No. E-2003-061, Commw. of MA, Office of Sec’y of Comm. Securities Division.

Failure to Supervise

51. Defendants Lasser and Wolverton had the duty to supervise trading in the Putnam Funds. In addition, Wolverton had the duty to supervise the Putnam Funds' compliance with its internal rules as well as all governmental rules and regulations.

52. Putnam formed a Market Timing Department ("MTD") in 1996 and charged it with the responsibility of reviewing trading patterns to determine if trades are abusive or "excessive" and to remain sensitive to market timing activities. Putnam's internal guidelines set out the activity to be investigated by the MTD including (but not limited to)⁷

- (a) 100K Report (Any single exchange over \$100,000)
- (b) Purchases over \$250,000
- (c) Redemptions over \$250,000
- (d) In a 6 month period, 4 exchanges of \$75,000 or more within a single account
- (e) Any exchange involving 1% of the assets of the fund moved in and out within 10 days

53. Putnam knew of the damage market timers and short-term traders has on the value and performance of mutual funds. Putnam also knew the costs associated with market timing or short-term trading in mutual funds. In fact Putnam outlined some of the costs of market timing in a document called "Market Timing Department Functional Narrative, March 2003," circulated within Putnam.⁸ These costs include

- increased transaction costs
- ill-timed or unanticipated capital gains
- cash position imbalance

⁷ *Id.* at ¶ 30.

- disruption to trading strategies, and
- short-term profit taking at the expense of the fund and the long-term investors.

54. In the face of these policies and their fiduciary duties, the Putnam Defendants knowingly, deceptively permitted and actively facilitated the Individual Defendants' market timing, allowing them to conduct late trading and/or market timing on the Putnam Funds to the detriment of the Putnam Funds. Similarly, the Putnam Defendants knowingly, deceptively permitted and actively facilitated the market timing in the Putnam Funds by favored customers as alleged in this Complaint. Putnam either ignored the warning signs from the MTD or deliberately violated their internal guidelines and permitted the Individual Defendants and the favored Plan participants to short-term trade/market time.

55. Secretary of the Commonwealth William F. Galvin was quoted as saying the acts and breaches by the Putnam Defendants "by far [have] been the most outrageous examples of insider trading"...

56. As a result of the Putnam Defendants' misconduct, these events have had and will have a series of deleterious effects on the Putnam Funds, including but not limited to:

(a) Loss of confidence of the investing public in the integrity and management of the Putnam Funds, thereby resulting in the Putnam Funds losing NAV and market value.

(b) Their firing as pension administrator over billions of dollars worth of assets by various state pension funds including: Massachusetts State Pension Fund, California Public Employees Retirement System, Vermont State Teachers Retirement System, Rhode Island Retirement System, Iowa Retirement System and Pennsylvania Retirement System. In addition the Washington State Investment Board (\$556 million in assets) has put Putnam on a "watch" list.

⁸ MA Complaint ¶ 32, Ex. 2.

(c) The Indiana State Teachers' Retirement Fund and Unilever also fired Putnam Funds as their pension administrator.

(d) In total, *The Wall Street Journal* estimates \$21 Billion in assets has left the Putnam Funds since the scandal broke including (in addition to the public pension funds described above) removal of the Putnam Funds from 401K retirement plans of various private companies excluding Daimler-Chrysler AG, Revlon Inc., Clorox Co. and Merck & Co.

(e) Their exposure to significant regulatory scrutiny and to suit by investors for personal and direct losses they suffered as a result of Defendants' misconduct, thereby, at a minimum, causing the Putnam Funds to incur unnecessary direct and indirect investigatory, litigation and administrative costs, and potentially resulting in awards, judgments or settlements against the Putnam Funds.

Directed Commissions

57. On November 26, 2003, John A. Hill, Chairman of the Board of Trustees announced in a letter to the SEC that Putnam Investments was dropping its practice of rewarding brokers who sold more Putnam Funds by directing commissions to their firms. Mr. Hill took this action, only *after* the focus of the regulators' investigations moved away from the market-timing investigations of the fall and early winter of 2003 to include mutual funds sales practices.

58. In November 2003, Morgan Stanley Dean Witter settled a suit with the SEC⁹ based in part on allegations of the Putnam Defendants participating in a program of directed commissions. According to a news article, after the settlement, Morgan Stanley said that Putnam was one of the 16 firms with which it had such an arrangement.¹⁰

⁹ In the *Matter of Morgan Stanley DW, Inc.*, Adm. Proc. No. 3-11335 (SEC Act of 1933 Release No. 8339, November 17, 2003)

¹⁰ Hechinger, John, "Putnam Ends Directed Commissions," *Wall Street Journal*, November 11, 2003.